

# AUSTRALIAN HYMENOPTERA CHALCIDOIDEA—V.

## SUPPLEMENT.

BY A. A. GIRAULT.

THE following additions to the genera and species. Magnification as formerly.

### FAMILY PERILAMPIDÆ.

#### GENUS PERILAMPUS Latreille.

The metallic tints vary considerably, blue often becoming green or purple and so on. One ring-joint.

#### 1. PERILAMPUS CAIRNSSENSIS Girault.

A female of this species captured at Cairns, Queensland, was bright metallic green instead of dark æneous like the type. Compared with type. Length, 4.50 mm. Type captured November 1, 1911 and is on a tag.

#### 2. PERILAMPUS CAPENSIS Girault.

The parapsides are uniformly punctured as in *cairnsensis* Girault. Length, 2.80 mm. Type on a tag and was captured in January.

#### 3. PERILAMPUS SPINOSUS new species of A. P. Dodd and Girault.

*Female*:—Length, 3 mm.

Dark, dull æneous green, the coxæ and femora concolorous, the tibiæ and tarsi golden yellow, the scape black, rest of antennæ dark brown. Wings hyaline, the venation dark brown, the postmarginal vein twice as long as the stigmal and scarcely more than half as long as marginal. At least one mandible tridentate. Funicle joints all somewhat wider than long, the first longest, a little shorter than the pedicel. Face striate, the vertex finely reticulate, the lines not raised. Scutum and scutellum umbilicately punctate, the parapsides cephalad of the middle smooth. Scutellum at apex with a large, semi-erect plate, this appearing from the side, as a semi-erect spine. Second segment of abdomen smooth, the other segments fine scaly reticulate, with scattered punctures at the caudal margins, the punctures setigerous. Propodeum with a median carina.

From one female taken in jungle, February 5, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

*Habitat*: Babinda, North Queensland.

*Type*: No. Hy 2747, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the specimen on a tag, the head on a slide.

#### 4. PERILAMPUS AUSTRALIS new species.

*Male*:—Length, 3.25 mm.

Agreeing with *tasmaniensis* Girault but the sculpture of the abdomen is very dense, more so than with *cairnsensis*, the abdomen of both being glazed, the sculpture consisting of very dense pin-punctures with scattered, larger pits. First tibiæ brownish laterad, the abdomen

green. Sculpture of abdomen distributed as in *cairnsensis*, the third dorsal segment sculptured across proximal half. Club with an apparent fourth joint near tip. Funicle joints wider than long, the first more or less subquadrate. Parapsides uniformly punctate. Head striate. At least one mandible 3-dentate.

*Female*:—Not known.

From three males labelled "42. From Pamong, S. Austr. 8-3-12. S. W. Fulton"; "43. From Rirney, S. Austr. S. W. Fulton"; and "44. From Pamong, S. Austr. S. W. Fulton." All minutien-mounted.

*Habitat*: South Australia (Pamong?).

*Type*: In the National Museum, Melbourne, the specimen labelled "44" with a slide bearing the head.

##### 5. PERILAMPUS LEVIFACIES new species (Girault and A. P. Dodd).

*Male*:—Length, 2.50 mm.

Similar to *queenslandensis* but the ocelli are nearly in a straight line (distinctly disposed in a triangle in *queenslandensis*), the vertex caudad of the ocelli is transversely striated (only the occiput in the other species, the sculpture not crossing the occipital margin), the size is much larger, the inner margin of the parapside more broadly glabrous. Propodeum with a pair of foveate lines down the meson, the foveæ large, followed laterad, centrally, by a large, smooth, reticulated area. The median foveate lines are separated by a sharp carina and a sharp, curved carina bounds the caudal margin of the smooth area (same in *queenslandensis* but the smooth area is smaller, its reticulation faint). The species *cairnsensis* is much stouter, its head is striate, the abdomen minutely, deeply punctured and the metallic tibiæ suffused more or less with brownish and the mesal margin of each parapside is punctured like the rest of the mesothorax. The species is separated from *queenslandensis* mainly on the difference in the position of the ocelli.

*Female*:—Not known.

Described from one male captured by Mr. F. P. Dodd in October.

*Habitat*: Kuranda, Queensland.

*Type*: No. Hy 2748, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a tag.

##### 6. PERILAMPUS BRISBANENSIS new species.

*Female*:—Length, 3 mm.

This species may be distinguished at once because it bears a short, obtuse tooth-like spine from the center of scutum. Similar to *queenslandensis* but the ocelli are in a straight line, the face bears scattered pin-punctures, especially ventro-mesad of the eyes (in the other species few and very minute there, less conspicuous), from the cephalic ocellus there runs to the occipital margin a sort of sulcus (rather a depression) and on each side of this there are a few wrinkles. Also in general coloration, the body being deep Prussian blue, the abdomen green distad, the antenna light reddish yellow (not very dark brown as in the other species), the head, scape and pedicel bronze. The abdomen bears fine, faint pin-punctures along the cephalic margin of segment 3 and the distal third of segment 2 as seen from caudal aspect (in *queenslandensis* the second segment is smooth from caudal aspect); segment 3 is absent. The smooth area on the propodeum (in reality, finely scaly) on each side of the median carina is larger and has a much less pronounced fovea just beside the median carina. The stigmal vein is a little shorter in relation to the marginal. Differs from *levifacies* in the same particulars excepting the characteristics of that species. The male type of *levifacies* has only two segments on the

abdomen. The punctures on the scutum in *brisbanensis* are finer than those on the other two species. In all of them, the cephalic ocellus is within the scrobicular cavity.

*Male*:—Not known.

From two females taken January 17, 1912 and January 27, 1912 (H. Hacker).

*Habitat*: Brisbane, Queensland.

*Types*: No. *Hy* 2749, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the specimens on a tag.

#### 7. *PERILAMPUS AQUILONARIS* new species.

*Male*:—Length, 1.50 mm.

Agrees with Walker's *saleius* but the head and abdomen are dark blue and most probably not that species; tibiæ yellowish brown, tarsi yellow; femora concolorous; thorax æneous green. Fore wings slightly stained throughout. Scape metallic green, also the pedicel; rest of antenna rich brown; funicle 1 subquadrate, 6 somewhat wider than long. Head smooth but with conspicuous short pubescence. Axillæ with only the extreme mesal angle punctate (usually somewhat more in the other species), the rest scaly and with a lateral aspect. Abdomen smooth. Postmarginal vein twice the length of the stigmal or nearly, subequal to the marginal. Propodeum with a median carina with foveæ down each side of it, the first ones large, followed laterad by smaller ones, the fourth transverse, then two with others following laterad bounding the large impunctate area on each side of meson which is scaly, its edges just within the circle of bounding foveæ and carinate.

*Female*:—Not known.

Described from one male taken in forest, November 10, 1913 (G. F. Hill).

*Habitat*: Port Darwin, Northern Territory.

*Type*: No. *Hy* 2750, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the specimen on a tag.

#### 8. *PERILAMPUS RELIQUUS* new species.

*Female*:—Length, 2.75 mm.

Æneous green, the wings hyaline; head, abdomen, coxæ and femora very dark blue-black. Head smooth, also abdomen. Occiput finely, circularly striate. Caudal aspect, obscure pin-punctures on abdomen dorso-laterad mesad of margins, this aspect consisting of but two segments, the second or distal very small (really segments 2 and 3).

Differs from *queenslandensis* in that the tibiæ are not dark metallic but reddish brown, washed along the middle dorsad with dark metallic green; the antennæ are not wholly dark but the distal three funicle joints reddish brown ventrad, also base of club; the body is more robust, the abdomen dark green, the scutum coppery. Differs from *levifacies* in that the ocelli are more distinctly in a triangle, the tibiæ are not dark metallic, the thorax is dark metallic green. From *aquilonaris* in that the venation is dark, the flagellum mostly so, the upper face bare or nearly, the tibiæ metallic dorsad centrally. All four species have the disk of parapsides glabrous. Funicle 1 slightly shorter than the pedicel, slightly wider than long, the others slightly shortening in succession distad.

From one female captured by sweeping swamp in forest, May 14, 1914 (A. P. Dodd).

*Habitat*: Chindera (Tweed River), New South Wales.

*Type*: No. *Hy* 2751, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the specimen on a tag; antennæ on a slide.

The species *tasmaniensis* measures 2.50 mm.; *australiensis*, 3.25 mm.; *mittagongensis*, 1.85 mm. The "fiery red spots" on *tasmanicus* Cameron are not red but merely highly metallic spots which would vary.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A. P. Dodd.

## GENUS EPIPERILAMPUS Girault.

1. **EPIPERILAMPUS ATER** new species.

*Female*:—Length, 2.10 mm. Robust, abdomen stout, rounded.

Wholly shining black, the wings hyaline but with a slight brownish stain, rounded, just under the bend of the submarginal vein. Tarsi paler. Funicle 1 subquadrate, longest, 5 and 6 widest, all after 1 wider than long; club wider than the funicle which widens distad. Mandibles bidentate. Pedicel longer than any of the funicle joints. Stigmal and postmarginal veins subequal, each somewhat shorter than the marginal. Hind tibial spurs double. Marginal fringes of fore wing inconspicuous but present. Scutum with scattered thimble punctures. Venation distad of submarginal vein pale. Differs from *Neoperilampus niger* Girault and Dodd, besides the generic character, in bearing the punctures on the scutum, in having the postmarginal vein shorter, the tibiæ concolorous, the obscure spot on the fore wing, the first funicle joint shorter, also the pedicel and in having the colorless distal part of the venation.

In *Neoperilampus niger*, with which I have compared this species (types), funicle 1 is longer than the pedicel, the ring-joints normal, not very transverse.

Sometimes the cheeks and fore femora are reddish brown; nearly always, the meson of face ventrad of the antennæ. Sides of pronotum more or less orange, also sides of scutum.

*Male*:—Not known.

Described from three females reared from fleshy galls on young acacia or wattles, near edge of jungle, January 15, 1914 (A. P. Dodd). The species inhabits large cells in each gall.

*Habitat*: Gordonvale (Cairns), Queensland.

*Types*: No. *Hy 2752*, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, three females on a tag; fragments of three heads and two hind legs on a slide.

## GENUS PERILAMPOIDES Girault.

1. **PERILAMPOIDES FLAVITHORAX** new species.

*Female*:—Length, 2.75 mm.

Honey yellow, the abdomen brown except across immediate base, sometimes lighter at tip. Head brown, the antennæ and legs honey yellow. Fore wings hyaline but with a rather broad yellowish brown stripe across it from about the distal third of the submarginal vein. Postmarginal and stigmal veins subequal, slender, a little longer than the marginal. Scutellum with a more or less obscure dusky spot near meson on each side at about distal third. Last joint of funicle abruptly enlarged, a little longer than wide, somewhat larger than the pedicel, over twice the length of funicle 4, the other funicle joints all plainly wider than long. Club joints large. Axillæ nearly or quite meeting at meson. Mandibles large, bidentate. Thorax finely reticulated-scaly.

*Male*:—Not known.

Described from about fifty females reared from pointed galls on gum in November.

*Habitat*: Melbourne, Victoria.

*Types*: In the National Museum, Melbourne, three of the above specimens on a tag, a head on a slide.

2. **PERILAMPOIDES PARTICOLOR** new species.

*Female*:—Length, 3 mm.

Blue-black; scutum, parapsides, base of abdomen narrowly, axillæ except centrally, apex and cephalo-lateral angles of scutellum, orange yellow; also the legs (except coxæ) and the sides of thorax (more or less). Postmarginal vein as long as the somewhat thickened marginal, distinctly longer than the stigmal. Axillæ somewhat closer together, nearly meeting inwardly.

Fore wings with a black stripe across them at the bend of the submarginal vein. Scape compressed; funicle 2 much wider than long, widest and shortest, 1 narrower than it but distinctly wider than the ring-joint which is subquadrate. Funicle 6 largest, larger than the pedicel, subquadrate, funicle 4 wider than long. Club as long as the scape. Mandibles bidentate, the second tooth broad. Face obscurely reddish centrally.

*Male*:—Not known.

Described from six females on a card in the collections of the National Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, labelled "24 and 25, 06-9-11, nr. Melbourne, Lindley Park, Mr. Strickland, E. 11-11-06—galls."

*Habitat*: Melbourne, Victoria.

*Types*: In the National Museum, Melbourne, two of the above specimens on a card.

#### CŒLOCYBOMYIA new genus.

Differs from *Cœlocybella* Girault in having the antennæ inserted below the middle of the face, on the clypeus or nearly, and they are stouter, more clavate, the three ring-joints more graduate into the funicle. Also the axillæ are rather widely separated, not extending mesad of the caudal ends of the parapsidal furrows as in the other genus. The postmarginal vein is somewhat longer than the marginal, subequal to the slender stigmal. Mandibles tridentate. Scutellum flat, not convexed and projecting above a declivous propodeum as in *Cœlocybella* but plane with the plane propodeum and with a narrow sclerite between it and the postscutellum. Segment 2 of abdomen occupying about a fifth of the surface. Caudal tibiæ with two spurs.

#### 1. CŒLOCYBOMYIA SEXFASCIATA new species. Female. Genotype.

Length. 2.20 mm. Orange yellow; pronotum, sclerite just caudad of scutellum, post-scutellum and propodeum, pale lemon yellow. Wings hyaline; face of pronotum, sutures of thoracic dorsum, portions of the propodeum some distance laterad of the meson and six conspicuous stripes across abdomen from base to apex, black. Venation pale. Antennæ and legs yellow, the scape dusky above. Cephalic and caudal femora compressed, swollen but simple; caudal coxa compressed. Thorax finely, transversely wrinkled. Caudal margin of scutellum narrowly black. Cephalo-lateral angle of scutum lemon yellow. One spur of caudal tibia much shorter than the other, both stout, not long. Scape somewhat compressed, the pedicel moderately long; funicle 2 abruptly larger than 1, the others gradually enlarging in succession.

*Habitat*: Kuranda, Queensland. Jungle, September 15, 1913, two females.

*Type*: No. *Hy* 2753, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, a female on a tag, the head and hind legs on a slide.

#### 2. CŒLOCYBOMYIA NOVISEXFASCIATA new species.

*Female*:—Length, 1.80 mm.

Similar to *sexfasciata* but the mandibles are narrower, the first funicle joint (sixth of the antennæ) only slightly longer than the third joint (twice longer in the type species) and the general coloration is greenish yellow instead of a rich reddish brown. Otherwise, surprisingly alike. The thin black line across apex of scutellum is not quite complete.

Described from two females on a card with the species following, labelled "11. Bred from aborted capsules of red gum caused by a dipterous larva, *Agromyza* sp.? 12-10."

*Habitat*: Melbourne, Victoria.

*Types*: In the National Museum, Melbourne, the specimens as mounted and a head on a slide (with type head of the next species).





**3. CŒLOCYBOMYIA PERSIMILIS** new species

*Female*:—Length, 1.75 mm.

Like the preceding species but the stripes on the abdomen differ in that they are distinctly narrower (much over their width apart, not as in the allied species) and the sixth is represented by a mesal dot only; also the black line across apex of scutellum is absent, that across cephalic margin of the propodeum also absent. The antennæ differ in the length of the pedicel. The face is inflexed in both species.

Unfortunately before noticing the specific identity of this species its head was mounted with the only head of *noviscxfasciatus* and the antennæ became mixed. One species has a longer pedicel than the other.

Described from one female mounted with the above and from the same source.

*Habitat*: Melbourne, Victoria.

*Type*: In the National Museum, Melbourne, the above specimen and a slide bearing a head as stated.

**4. CŒLOCYBOMYIA NIGRIVENTRIS** new species.

*Female*:—Length, 2.65 mm.

Orange yellow, the head, pronotum, the transverse sclerite following the scutellum, the postscutellum, caudal third or more of each parapside, distal margin of abdomen dorsad, legs, venter of abdomen, scape and propodeum transversely meso-cephalad greenish-yellow. Wings hyaline. Upper half of oeciput, venter of thorax, dorsum of abdomen except distal margin, all dorsal thoracic sutures except that between pronotum and mesonotum and between axillæ and parapsides and the propodeum jet black. A black spot at cephalic margin of axilla centrally. Flagellum brownish, closely resembling that of the type species. Mandibles distinctly tridentate.

Described from many females reared from galls on young gum, March 11.

*Habitat*: Melbourne, Victoria.

*Types*: In the National Museum, Melbourne, two females on a tag.

The genus resembles *Calocyba* Ashmead but the scutellum is more flat and there is a transverse sclerite between it and the transverse postscutellum. Also, the marginal, postmarginal and stigmal veins are longer.

## NEOPERILAMPUS new genus, Girault and Dodd.

*Female*:—Differs from *Epipencilampus* Girault in that the axillæ are widely separated.

**1. NEOPERILAMPUS NIGER** new species of Girault and Dodd. Genotype.

*Female*:—Length, 2.60 mm.

Jet; scape lemon yellow; tibiæ and tarsi white. Scutum and scutellum with fine polygonal sealy sculpture. Parapsidal furrows deep, very widely separated; axillæ with their mesal angles just mesad of the meso-caudal angles of the parapsides. Scutellum long, distinctly convex. Propodeum glabrous, with a faint median carina and distinct lateral sulci. Abdomen almost smooth but with a few scattered setigerous pin-punctures, the second segment occupying nearly a half of the surface. Venation yellowish, the wings hyaline, the marginal vein thickened, the stigmal not short, nearly as long as the marginal, the postmarginal somewhat longer than the stigmal. Mandibles bidentate, the inner margin of the second tooth obliquely truncate. Antennæ 13-jointed, inserted near the middle of the face, with two distinct ring-joints, the club 3-jointed. Ring-joints very transverse. Funicle 1 slightly shorter than the pedicel, subquadrate, joints 2-6 all much wider than long. Club joints wider than long.

Described from one female taken in jungle, July 21, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

*Habitat*: Gordonvale (Cairns), Queensland.

*Type*: No. Hy 2754, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the specimen on a tag, the head on a slide.



## EUCCELOCYBOMYIA new genus.

Like *Calocybomyia* Girault but metallic, the antennal club only 2-jointed, the antennæ 12-jointed. The marginal vein is somewhat longer than the postmarginal which is long and slender, subequal to the stigmal vein. The postscutellum is longer than with the other genus, triangular and as long as wide (much wider than long in *Calocybomyia*) while the propodeum bears a distinct median carina. Also, the pedicel is short, not long as in the other genus.

1. **EUCCELOCYBOMYIA AEREA** new species. Genotype.

*Female*:—Length, 1.85 mm.

Dark metallic green, the scutellum ameous, the fore wing with a stain just under the stigmal vein; tegulæ and legs deep golden yellow, the hind coxa and femur metallic green. Scape and pedicel metallic; rest of antennæ golden yellow. Margin of eyes dorsal and face golden yellow. Thorax finely, transversely reticulated, the scutellum shining but polygonally reticulated. Mesopostscutellum subconical, triangular. Propodeum with a distinct median carina, glabrous discally cephalad. Abdomen depressed but conical, as long as the rest of the body, coppery, coarsely scaly, the incisions smooth. Pedicel short, the funicle joints all transverse. Otherwise as in the type species of *Calocybomyia*.

Described from one female reared from galls on young gum, March, 1911 (F. P. Spry).

*Habitat*: Melbourne, Victoria.

*Type*: In the National Museum, Victoria, the specimen on a tag, the head on a slide.

## GENUS CÆLOCYBELLA Girault.

Head normal, rounded; vertex broad; lateral ocelli distant from the eyes. Antennæ inserted near middle of face, slenderly clavate, 13-jointed with three ring-joints, five funicle and three club, all wider than long except distal joint of club; pedicel long obconic, as long as the four joints following (ring-joints and proximal funicle joint). Occipital margin obtuse; prothorax conical, short; mesoseutum with complete, distinct parapsidal furrows, the scutum slightly longer than the ungrooved scutellum. Propodeum with a very weak median carina, the spiracles moderate in size, round; no lateral carinae nor sulci. Abdomen sessile, depressed, about as long as the thorax, the second segment a third its length; ovipositor not exerted; abdomen from dorsal aspect ovate, widest about the middle, wider than the thorax. Submarginal vein unbroken, at least two and a half times longer than the marginal, the latter nearly twice the length of either stigmal or postmarginal, both of which, for them, are moderately long; stigmal vein with a rather large, rounded knob and a distinct neck which is as long as the diameter of the knob. Discal cilia dense and fine, the marginal very short. Tarsi 5-jointed; tibial spurs double and very unequal, the intermediate longer one very long, the posterior ones short, one much smaller and obscure. Nonmetallic, marked with yellow, the wings hyaline. Axillæ separated by a short distance. Mandibles bidentate, the second tooth truncate, unequal in the two mandibles.

1. **CÆLOCYBELLA VARIEGATA** Girault. Female. Genotype.

Length, 1.75 mm.

Opaque black marked with yellowish brown or lemon yellow as follows: Caudal margins of eyes, face, cephalo-lateral angle of the parapside, all margins of scutellum except posterior one, vertexal margin of eyes more or less, lateral margins of scutum narrowly, lateral and caudal margins of axilla, caudo-lateral angles of propodeum (lemon yellow), base of abdomen rather broadly (bright lemon yellow), the yellow invaded and divided by an acutely triangular shining black medial area, its base proximad; incisions following segments 2 and 3 on each side, the

whole incision following segment 4 and the tip of abdomen; the yellow on the head also nearly lemon yellow. Legs dark lemon yellow, including the coxæ, the tarsi distad more or less fuscous. Venation smoky black. Pedicel more or less dusky. Ring-joints enlarging distad; first and second funicle joints subequal, longest of the funicle.

*Habitat*: Brisbane, Queensland. Reared from galls, forest, June, July.

*Types*: No. Hy 1201, Queensland Museum, Brisbane.

#### CŒLOCYBELLOIDES new genus.

Differs from *Epiperilampus* in having the marginal vein linear and distinctly more than twice longer than wide; *Epiperilampus* bears a thickened, short marginal vein which is about twice longer than wide. Axillæ are barely separated. Two normal ring-joints. Male abdomen slender and more depressed.

##### 1. CŒLOCYBELLOIDES AUREUS new species. Female. Genotype.

Length, 2 mm.

Orange yellow, the abdomen with four transverse brownish stripes across the middle close together; face, scape and legs lemon yellow; a small black triangle centrally at base of abdomen; center of occiput, dorsal sutures of thorax, a spot at distal end of each parapside and the venation black. Wings hyaline; flagellum dusky yellow; metathorax on each side of apex of scutellum black. A fifth abdominal cross-stripe near tip but faint. Sometimes proximal two thirds of median line of scutellum narrowly black. Hind coxa with a black marking. Mandibles bidentate. Funicle 1 not as wide as 2.

In the male the cross-stripes on abdomen are more or less confluent; face of pronotum, a large, subquadrate area on cephalic scutum, a little less than distal half of scutellum (except at extreme apex) and its median line, a short median line at apex of scutum (distad), lateral portions of each axilla except at margins and the propodeum black.

*Habitat*: Port Darwin, Northern Territory. From galls on *Eucalyptus mineata* (S-6-1913 of G. F. Hill).

*Types*: No. Hy 2756, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, a pair, each on a tag; female heads and legs on a slide.

##### 2. CŒLOCYBELLOIDES PULCHRIVARIEGATUS new species.

*Female*:—Length, 2.25 mm.

Orange yellow, the pronotum, cheeks, legs and base of abdomen rather broadly lemon yellow. The following parts black: Occiput, face of pronotum, scutum except lateral margins, part between axillæ, a diamond-shaped spot center of each axilla from cephalic margin, a bell-shaped area filling all discal part of scutellum, thoracic sutures, propodeum, a small acute wedge-shaped spot at immediate base of abdomen at meson, venation and five cross-stripes on abdomen, the first four curved cephalad at lateral margin, 2-4 convexly swollen centrally along cephalic margin (2 more so, 4 quadrately so, all joined broadly at meson); fifth stripe smallest, also swollen cephalad at meson but separated from the others. Mesoverter black. Stigmal knob round, the vein subequal to the postmarginal. A short carina between the axillæ which are slightly separated. Hind tibial spurs double. Funicle joints all much wider than long, much shorter than the pedicel. Mandibles bidentate, the second tooth broad. Funicle 6 shortest, somewhat over twice wider than long. A faint dusky stripe from each lateral ocellus down the face along each eye nearly to middle of face. Each ocellus in a round black spot. Body densely scaly. Dorsal-lateral margin of scape and each femur above proximad, dusky. Hind coxa black above.

From many female specimens in the Queensland Museum collections labelled "Reared from gall No. 26, emerged May, 1914, H. Hacker."

*Habitat*: Brisbane, Queensland.

*Types*: No. *Hy 2757*, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, three females on a tag.

The male is the same but the cheeks below the eyes are black and the entire thorax except lateral margin of scutum and scutellum narrowly, caudal margin of pronotum and lateral margin of parapsides; abdomen black except meson of venter and the yellow stripe at base above.

#### PERILAMPELLA new genus of Girault and A. P. Dodd.

Differs from *Celocybelloides* Girault in having the axillæ distinctly separated, the marginal vein longer (about five times its own width, about half the length of the submarginal or somewhat less), the ring-joints quadrate or longer than wide and the abdomen less flattened. The axillæ mesad meet the caudal end of each parapsidal furrow. Wings large. Marginal vein linear.

##### 1. PERILAMPELLA FLAMMEITHORAX new species.<sup>2</sup>

*Female*:—Length, 4 mm.

Differs from *Epiperilampus* Girault in having the postmarginal vein distinctly longer than the stigmal and the marginal vein longer, over a third the length of the submarginal. With the habitus of *Perilampoides*. Flaming red, the propodeum, abdomen and hind coxæ jet black, also the scape above and the funicle and club. Fore wings (also hind wings) deep smoky brown, clearer proximad of the bend of the submarginal vein. Axillæ distinctly separated inwardly but not far apart (within the apex of parapsidal furrows). Marginal vein linear, about six times longer than wide (in *Epiperilampus* not thrice and it is thickened). Mandibles strong, bidentate, the second tooth broad, semicircularly emarginate along apex. First ring-joint a little longer than wide, the second large but wider than long; six funicle joints, the first longest, the distal ones plainly wider than long, 1 longer than wide; pedicel as long as funicle 1; club with an apparent fourth joint.

From two females from the collections of the National Museum of Victoria, labelled "59. Rose Bay, N.S.W. Froggatt, 15-10-91."

*Habitat*: New South Wales.

*Types*: In the National Museum, Melbourne, the above specimens on separate tags, a head on a slide.

#### EUPERILAMPOIDES new genus.

*Female*:—Apparently differs from *Euperilampus* Walker in having the scutellum long and projecting over the abdomen but not forming a long, stout spine, merely triangular and obtusely pointed at apex, there armed with a short entire plate and reaching not half way to apex of the abdomen. Also, the antennæ are 13-jointed with one ring-joint, the scape rather greatly flattened and curved. Otherwise as in *Perilampus*. The margins of the flat scape are parallel yet curved.

##### 1. EUPERILAMPOIDES SCUTELLATUS new species. Genotype.

*Female*:—Length, 3.70 mm.

Black with slight metallic reflections, the wings hyaline, the postmarginal vein longer than the marginal which is somewhat longer than the stigmal. Antennæ orange yellow, the scape, distal two joints and upper pedicel black, the latter much smaller than the funicle

<sup>2</sup> Mr. A. P. Dodd suggests, from seeing specimens in Mr. Froggatt's collection, that this is a species described by the latter as a *Cynips* but the whole matter is too indefinite and I prefer to describe the species in its proper place. Mr. Froggatt can then establish his species. Mayr had already informed him, I understand, of its relationship. Mistakes are often excusable but uncorrected known ones should never be so.

joints which are wider than long except the first which is quadrate. Distal half of tibiae and the tarsi reddish brown. Head finely striate, the thorax finely densely punctate, the abdomen mostly glabrous but with several rows of moderate sized punctures along the cephalic margins of each of the three segments. Scape and upper pedicel really dark metallic blue. Axillæ very widely separated, obliquely striate, more than the lateral half strongly deflexed, in the lateral aspect.

From two females captured January 17, 1912 (H. Hacker).

*Habitat*: Brisbane, Queensland.

*Type*: No. Hy 2758, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, a specimen on a pin.

#### EPICHRYSOMALLA new genus.

*Female*:—Antennæ inserted in the middle of the face, 12-jointed without a ring-joint, the club 3-jointed but not well differentiated. Marginal vein short, linear, the stigmal well developed, as long as the marginal, the postmarginal very short. Axillæ rather widely separated, just within the caudal ends of the parapsidal furrows. Scutellum convex. Propodeum noncarinate. Habitus of *Perilampoides*.

*Male*:—The same but the antennæ only 11-jointed, the club distinctly 3-jointed. The abdomen is depressed, the genitalia exerted. Mandibles bidentate, the inner tooth truncate.

#### 1. EPICHRYSOMALLA ATRICORPUS new species. Genotype.

*Female*:—Length, 2.43 mm.

Jet black, the wings hyaline; scape and hind coxa ivory white; tibiae and tarsi pale yellow. Pedicel a little longer than funicle 1 which is urn-shaped, a little longer than wide; other funicle joints wider than long; distal club joint ovate. Face below antennæ with fine setigerous punctures, the thorax very finely subtransversely lineolated, the axillæ longitudinally so, the head variously so; all the center of scutellum glabrous but laterad with the fine sculpture and a few scattered punctures, at apex obscurely, finely wrinkled. Lateral ocellus distant from the eye margin. Scutum obtusely obconical; the scutellum simple. Venation usually black.

Described from three males, fourteen females taken from what appeared to be a cluster of galls (capsule-like) in swollen ripe figs, January 26, 1914 (A. P. Dodd). Jungle.

*Habitat*: Gordonvale (Cairns), Queensland.

*Types*: No. Hy 2759, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, one male, two females on a tag; male and female antennæ on a slide.

#### PARACHRYSOMALLA new genus.

*Female*:—Differs from *Eucælocybomyia* Girault in having the stigmal vein shorter, the postmarginal longer, long, twice the length of the stigmal and as long (or nearly) as the marginal. Also the abdomen is less flattened, produced beneath. The scutellum has its apical margin impressed, the postscutellum glabrous, with a pair of narrow median carinæ and as long as the subtransverse, noncarinated propodeum. In *Eucælocybomyia*, there is a punctate cross-suture a little before the apex of scutellum, the mesopostscutellum is sculptured like the scutellum and is large, while the propodeum proper bears a median carina and is separated from the shorter, glabrous, transverse metathorax by a foveate suture. Antennæ 12-jointed with one distinct ring-joint, the club 2-jointed, the flagellum not clavate but slender, submoniliform, the club not enlarged. Hind tibial spurs double. Antennæ inserted in the middle of the face. Mandibles normal, bidentate but the broad second tooth has its lateral angle acute and projected. Submarginal vein distinctly broken. Axillæ widely separated. Both this genus and *Eucælocybomyia* bear short marginal fringes on the fore wing.

1. **PARACHRY SOMALLA AEREIFEMUR** new species. Genotype.

*Female*:—Length, 2.15 mm. Robust.

Dark metallic green, the wings hyaline, the knees, tibiæ, tarsi and scape pale yellow, the pedicel dusky pallid; rest of antenna black. Funicle 1 longest, longer than wide, 2 and 3 subequal, subquadrate, 5-7 wider than long, widening at apex; club ovate, short, its apex nipped. Thorax with a distinct scaly sculpture. Ring-joint by far not as wide as the funicle but nearly as long as wide, the pedicel subequal to funicle 4.

Described from one female captured in a forest pocket, September 12, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

*Habitat*: Kuranda (Cairns), Queensland.

*Type*: No. Hy 2760, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, one female on a tag; head and hind legs on a slide.

## GENUS ELATUS Walker.

1. **ELATUS ATER** new species.

*Male*:—Length, 1.70 mm. Petiole of abdomen distinctly twice longer than wide, longer than hind coxæ.

Black with a metallic lustre, the wings hyaline; scape and tibiæ yellowish brown, the flagellum dusky brownish; tarsi white. Body glabrous; occiput and neck of prothorax finely reticulated; scutum with delicate transverse lines except caudad. Propodeum rather densely scaly, with a short median carina and indented from base a long, strong carina on each side of meson and half way to spiracle; the lateral and caudal margins carinate; spiracle reniform. Petiole longitudinally carinate. Abdomen shaped as in *Perilampus*, glabrous. Postmarginal vein nearly twice longer than the very short stigmal, the marginal two thirds or more the length of the submarginal. With the general habitus of *Perilampus*. Antennæ 11-jointed, the short club solid; funicle joints all distinctly wider than long, distinctly shorter than the club, which is shorter than the moderately long, simple scape. Pedicel cup-shaped. One distinct ring-joint. Hind tibial spur single, slender. (Sculpture of distal half of dorsal abdomen not seen.)

From one male caught in jungle, January 3, 1914.

*Habitat*: Gordonvale (Cairns), Queensland.

*Type*: No. Hy 2761, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the specimen on a tag; head and hind legs on a slide.

## GENUS MELANOSOMELLA Girault.

Antennæ 12-jointed, with one large ring-joint, the club 3-jointed, the male antennæ different and bearing long rami. *The marginal vein two and a half times its own width but shorter than either the stigmal or postmarginal veins.*

Head (cephalic aspect) slightly wider than long; antennæ inserted slightly below the middle of the face, the scrobes short and not deep, the lateral ocelli far distant from the eyes; pronotum not long, the parapsidal furrows complete; head and thorax smooth. Ring-joint large, nearly as long as wide; funicle apparently compressed, the joints all transverse and lamellate or produced toward one side, the distal much less so and largest of the funicle; pedicel subquadrate, much longer than the proximal funicle joints; club long-ovate, longer than the cylindrical, simple scape, its joints obliquely truncate, the distal joint short and conic. Fore wings normal, the marginal cilia sparse and short. Propodeum with a slight